

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING

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For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion.....	\$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....	1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....	1 50
Do. do. 3 months.....	2 00
Do. do. 6 do.....	3 00
Do. do. 12 do.....	12 00
Do. do. 6 do. reserved weekly.....	14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....	26 00

**Advertisements to be continued on the inside, charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.**

**No advertisement reflecting upon private character, or containing any untrue or defamatory statement, will be received.**

The light in the heavens on Sunday night is noted in all directions. As we looked towards the sky, between the hours of 9 and 10 and 10 and 11, at Staten Island, the light exceeded in splendor and variety of coloration any thing of the kind our eyes ever witnessed. The old poets represented Aurora as rising in a chariot from the ocean dropping the golden crown from her rosy fingers; and as the morning twilight. The visible streams of Aurora light ascend the Gulf Stream, and the Aurora Borealis; they were more in the range of east and west than in the north. The light appeared in streams, sometimes of a pure milky whiteness and sometimes of a light crimson. They ascended towards the zenith from faint lines and increased to broad streaks of light, culminating in a beautiful crown or paucity from which a multitude of brilliant and ever-changing rays descended. The crown was composed of rose-colored waves of light as they swept and down the coronal arch, beautiful beyond description, and a friend near by us, while looking to the zenith with the whole heavens and

earth lighted up at a greater brilliancy than is afforded by the full moon, said that it was like resting beneath the wings of the Almighty. The crown above, indeed, seemed like a throne of silver, purple and crimson, hung and spread out with curtains or wings of dazzling beauty. Never did the heavens seem to be more the work of

the Creator, nor the sublimest work of art sink in comparison so far beneath the wondrous skill and power of the great Architect of the heavens. The tremulous motion of moving light, which the inhabitants of the Shetland Islands call "the merry dancers," was less apparent than usual, but in place of it came those full bright

changing, but more steady streams of light, which gave an intense brilliancy to the whole heavens. Seeing all this in the country, with no bricks, mortar, or high walls to obstruct one's observation, the view was much more impressive than in the city.—*N. Y. Express.*

**SPECTACLE STORY.**—A good story is told by a dealer who had advertised eye-glasses, by the aid of which a person could read easily the finest print. A well-dressed Irishman called at his counter one day to be fitted to a pair of spectacles. As he had remarked that he had never worn any, some were handed to him

hat magnified very little. He looked hard through them, upon the book set before him, but declared he could make out nothing. Another pair of stronger power were then saddled upon his nose, but unsuccessfully as before. Further trials were made, until at length, the almost discouraged dealer passed to him a pair

which magnified more than all the rest in his stock.—The customer, quite as impatient as the merchant, at having tried so many, and glowered through them at the printed page with all his might. "Can you read that printing now?" inquired the dealer, pretty certain that he had hit it right this time at any rate. "Divil a bit."

was the reply. "Can you read at all!" said the merchant, unable to conceal his vexation any longer. "Read at all?" cried the customer. "There's not a single word among them that I can identify his features." "I really, can you read at all?" exclaimed the dealer impatiently. "Out with you!" shouted the Irishman through the window.

ng down the spectacles in a huff. "If I could read, what would I be after buying a pair of spectacles for? I cheat the people wid the iday that your glasses wud elp 'em to read print aisy, but it's a big lie, it is!— Ah! you blackguard, you thought I'd buy 'em without paying 'em no!" And he left the store muttering "hum-

**DESTRUCTION OF A CITY.**—Constantinople papers announce the total destruction of the city of Erzeroum by earthquakes. Erzeroum was the principal city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pachalik of the

name, in about 1840, capital of a peasant or village name, in a plain on the Kara Soo, or west branch of the Euphrates, 120 miles southeast of Trebizond, and 55 miles west of Mount Ararat. The population, before the Russian invasion in 1830, was estimated at 100,000, but in 1844 it was only 10,000; it was, however, regularly increasing. It was partly enclosed by a well

thirty feet high, and had an extensive citadel. Its vicinity was extremely fertile, and near it many cattle, horses, mules and sheep were reared, which, with furs, galls, &c., formed the principal exports. Erzeroum was founded about 415, near the site of the ancient Arze, under the name of Theodosiopolis and it was the last

**RETURN OF THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS CHILDREN.**—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dis-

atch from Wm. Mitchell, special agent, announcing the safe arrival at Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, of the children saved from the Mountain Meadows massacre.—Mr. Mitchell is a near relative of some of those who fell victims to that terrible slaughter, and his safe return with the children will be an occasion of great joy in the

State of Arkansas, from whence the parents of these little survivors first took up their march towards the Pacific.

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**SUNDAY MAIL DISCONTINUED.**—We are gratified to learn that the Sunday Mail on the N. Carolina Rail-

oad has been discontinued. Hereafter no mail is to be sent from or received at the Postoffice at this place.—Some of our western cotemporaries seem to apprehend much inconvenience, especially to newspaper editors, from this omission of one day; but we cannot see why it should, as Monday's mail will be in time for the pur-

The Charlotte Democrat states that there seems to be some difficulty between the N. Carolina Railroad and the Postoffice Department. The old contract having expired, the Railroad Company refuse to renew at the same price. \$100 per mile. \$150 per mile is now demanded.

The Democrat also learns that the Charlotte and S. Carolina Railroad demands \$150 per mile for carrying

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 31st.—The Amoskeag veterans and other citizens, at a public meeting yesterday

day, appointed a committee to tender the hospitalities of the city to ex-President Pierce. The Veterans also voted to escort him to Concord, where arrangements are being made to give him a public reception.

BOSTON, August 27.—Ex-President Pierce was serenaded this evening at the Tremont House by his friends, and in response made a very eloquent and telling speech. After alluding to the death of Mr. Choate, he stated that the object of his visit to Europe—the restoration of the health of Mrs. Pierce—was partially accomplished.

**Lieut. Seale's Expedition.**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30th.—Lieut. Beale and party reached Kansas city on the 24th, from their second exploration of the 35th parallel. Lieut. Beale has been absent ten months, during which he has opened 1,400 hundred miles of wagon road, and traveled about 3,000 miles.—He reported an abundance of wood and water west of the reported, and came across in a 300-mile wide belt.

**Items.**

Among the missionaries who will sail for Japan in November, we observe the name of the Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Georgia Methodist Conference.

Rarey has got the London cavalry under his charge at a good price.

On the 18th inst., the first train of cars passed over the new and old Michigan Railroad.

Mr. Bayle St. John, the well known English author, died on the 1st inst.

Ladies who have a disposition to punish their husbands, should recollect that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle much sooner than a regular northeaster.

2,200 mowing machines within the past year, which sold for about \$230,000.







Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.  
Our Taking Possession of the Island of San Juan.  
The intelligence from Washington Territory that the U. S. troops have taken possession of the island of San Juan in the Strait of Juan, is highly important. Gen. Harney would hardly have taken such a step without the approval of the War Department. Douglas will undoubtedly resist the measure with all the force at his command, and it appears that he had dispatched a force to dispute the occupancy.

Last January this matter, according to the report of the U. S. Commissioner, stood as follows: The islands, San Juan and Lopez, were claimed by Washington Territory, and by the officers of the British government. There had been the subject of controversy between the American and British commissioners for running the boundary line between the United States and the British territory, under the Oregon treaty, and the matter had been referred by that commission to their respective governments.

The island of San Juan is about fifteen miles long by seven miles wide, and has two excellent harbors, and Lopez Island, opposite and separate from it, by a channel of not more than a mile wide, has another fine harbor, perfectly and locked and safe at all times. The possession of these islands by the United States, says Mr. Nugent, in his report, would leave us not only a great harbor for having yielded Vancouver's Island, these two islands in the straits of Fuca are of greater importance to Great Britain than the Bay Islands, which they still hold.

Our Cars.  
We were shown yesterday by Capt. S. L. Fremont, Esq., Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, two—what we should call—most splendid Passenger Cars, manufactured at the shops of the above road, and for use on the same.

These Cars are in every respect, first class, and will hold each some six passengers—strongly built, tastefully painted, and bid fair to prove as serviceable, if not more so, than any brought from the North. The wood work, with some trifling exceptions—such as strips of mouldings, &c.—all grew in this State. The iron work was cast at the Foundry belonging to the Company, and the painting executed in the shop where the cars were manufactured.

A new kind of spring is used upon these Cars, which the Superintendent thinks will operate very nicely—causing the Car to run more evenly and smoothly than those set upon the India rubber spring. A new and convenient mode of ventilation has also been adopted.

Take them all in all, we think the above coaches will compare favorably with any similar work of the kind in the United States; and when we recollect the fact they cost no more, but, if anything, a trifle less than that could be obtained at the North for, we think the Company has done a good thing in having them built here.—Herald, 7th inst.

Remarkable Case of Circumstantial Evidence in England.

The English papers contain the account of the recent trial of a young man named John Isaac Jones, an attorney-at-law, who was charged with the murder of a woman, an elderly woman, had the care of the premises of the employer of the accused at night, and was found on the 18th of May, dead upon the floor of her room, having apparently been strangled with a rope placed about her neck. Her clothes were considerably soiled, and from appearance it was the design to make her appear both dirty and building, to conceal his crime. The office was robbed of considerable money. The evidence collected against the accused was of a most remarkable, though wholly of a circumstantial character.

It was evident in the first place that the building was not forcibly entered, and the supposition, therefore, was, that she had been murdered by some one who had obtained access to the house in a friendly way. The man named Jones, who was a partner in the firm, was found in the room, and was charged with the murder. The evidence collected against him was of a most remarkable, though wholly of a circumstantial character.

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Dr. Deane's Appointment.  
WILMINGTON DISTRICT.  
September 17, 1859. On the 17th inst., the Hon. the District Judge, in a letter dated the 13th inst., says:  
"Concessions of a more important nature than a mere change in the Presidency of the Council of State, or a complete transformation of the Council of State, are expected to be promulgated within a few days. The government printing office in the Queen's Palace are hard at work in the preparation of the long desired *modus propo*, which is to announce to Rome and Italy the condition upon which the Supreme Pontiff has consented to join the confederation.

The printers have been obliged to take an oath of secrecy, and every precaution is observed to prevent any revelation of the text of this document before the day of its publication which is expected to be on Monday, the 15th; but rumors are of course afloat, and amongst other leads the most accredited are those of a general, but not quite unlimited, amnesty—administrative and financial reforms—an army of 25,000 men, 15,000 of whom would be recruited, and 10,000 in reserve, for federal duty. The provinces are divided into five legations, having their seats of government at Bologna, Florence, and Pesaro, Macerata, Perugia and Velletri, each to be presided over by a Cardinal with lay delegates. Nothing very much more extended than this can be hoped for from the Papal government, unless under greater pressure than the Emperor Napoleon appears inclined to apply just now, and therefore it is very probable that the above conjectures are not far from the truth."

The subject is not "entirely original," but we do not remember to have seen it in print:  
A tall, raw-bone Yankee was riding a diminutive specimen of a horse, in a muddy street, when he was overtaken by a more powerful steed, and he used the persuasive eloquence of a hickory stick, however; and at last bowed he would draw out: "Git up, Bonty! git up I say!" A little Frenchman, in a top hat, and with a cane, the name of his illustrious ancestor was applied to the dog, and he commenced heaping a volley of abuse on the head of the offending Yankee.

"Sair!" shouted the Gaul, "Sair, for you shall call that cly beat Nan-o-loos?" Sair, I shall have de grande satisfaction!"  
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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.  
Spirits should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.  
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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1859.

## Judge Douglas.

Since the Edinburgh Review established periodical literature as a power in the state, the leading public men in England have occasionally availed themselves of this medium to impress their views upon the public mind, and they have not been without imitators in this country; but we believe that the last number of Harper's Magazine contains the first avowed Magazine manifesto from a candidate for the Presidency with the name of the author attached. The tenth article of the September number of that publication being entitled "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority—Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. By Stephen A. Douglas."

It would seem to us that the experience of the past ought to have taught Judge Douglas a lesson on the risk attending such manifestos, whether coming directly from himself, or put forth indirectly by others. In 1852 the political world, especially the Democratic portion of it, was surprised, not to say startled, by the extraordinary tone assumed by the Democratic Review, immediately after its having passed under the control of Mr. George Sanders, whom the public regarded, how correctly we cannot say, as acting in the interest of Mr. Douglas, and pursuing the course which he did with the tacit consent and approbation of that gentleman. It will be recollected how every thing and every person in the Democratic party, that was venerable by age, or respected for long services, was flippantly stigmatized as old fogies, and as old fogies, while all of the younger members of the party who did not choose quietly to submit to the supremacy of the "Little Giant," received the appellation of "Young Fogies," while the Illinois Senator was held up as the embodiment of the progressive ideas of "Young America," which were alone suited to the wants of this great and growing country. However, it may have been that these denunciations were chiefly aimed at Gen. Cass, it is certain that their scope was wide enough and their spirit bitter enough to include and point to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, almost as directly as to his venerable compeer, the present Secretary of State.

If Mr. Douglas had a chance in 1852, this imprudent course of invective friends, and his own more than suspected complicity with such course, rendered his nomination at that time impossible, and gave the Presidency to Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, who, without being an "Old Fog," was certainly an old fashioned Democrat of the strictest sect, while, in 1856, the choice of the Cincinnati Convention fell upon Mr. Buchanan, one of the very men Mr. Douglas' friends, in the Democratic Review, so earnestly sought to read out and exclude from all chances of the nomination.

Mr. Douglas' present manifestation, which occupies some eighteen pages of Harper, is little more than an elaboration of the positions and arguments already advanced by him in the Senate of the United States, and on the stump in Illinois during the extraordinary canvass for the Senate between himself and Mr. Lincoln, though it appears to us that he presents the issue of squatter sovereignty more boldly, and with less disguise than in any of his previous productions. Strangely enough the article is copyrighted by the Harpers, and we could not, even if we wished, lay it before our readers. We therefore copy the concluding paragraph as embodying the conclusion at which Mr. Douglas arrives through his long course of argument. He says:

"The principle, under our political system, is that every direct political community, loyal to the Constitution, and the Union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of self-government in respect to their local concerns and internal policy, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This, in plain terms means, if it means anything, that the incipient States, while in the territorial condition—while unrepresented in the National Legislature—while wanting in many essentials of local self-government, having no right to appoint even their governors or judges—are in every respect equal with the States of the Union, although the instances we have cited, even from the legislation of the Kansas bill, framed by Mr. Douglas himself, shew the fallacy of any such assumption. Indeed Mr. Douglas' confounding of Territories with States arises from a misconception of the legislation connected with the original cession of that portion of the territory of Virginia lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. In making this cession, Virginia coupled it with certain stipulations which were regarded as a compact between her and the Federal Government. In these stipulations it is provided that the territory so ceded shall, in due time, be formed into a definite number of States to be admitted into the Union on equal terms with the original States, prescribing the mode of their admission, &c. This compact between Virginia and the General Government was made the basis of Congressional legislation intended to apply to all similar cases. It is evident that the term States, as used in these early territorial laws, does not apply to the undeveloped political communities known as territories, but has reference to such territories after their population has entitled them to claim admission into the Union as States, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the acts of cession.

Indeed it is impossible to see how the people of the South could acquiesce in the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Douglas in this article, without abandoning all the grounds which they have heretofore occupied with reference to this subject. The universally recognized principle has been that any territory, when prepared for admission as a State into the Union, has a right to frame for herself such a constitution as she may please; provided only that it is Republican in character, and not contrary to the Constitution of the United States. This is an act of sovereignty which has never been conceded to the mere temporary arrangement known as territorial governments, which, as we have already shown, are wanting in many of the elements even of local sovereignty, having the appointment of neither of their executive or judiciary; and being in fact but transitional arrangements intended to meet a peculiar state of affairs. It could never have been contemplated by the framers of our system of government, that the first few settlers or squatters on the public domain, acting under a temporary charter, could, either by a non-action or by a wrong action, exclude the citizens of any portion of the country from carrying their property to any point within the limits of the particular territorial organization granted to such few first settlers or squatters; for, if they could, the provisions in the Kansas bill, as well as that of the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court, would be a virtual mockery. It would be folly to invite the people of a territory, when about to become a State, to frame a Constitution for themselves, either admitting or excluding slavery, when in fact the first handful of stragglers into the territory had already decided that by adverse legislation, which Judge Douglas says they have a right to do. It is evident that if such adverse legislation excludes slaves, it will exclude slaveholders, and thus by determining the character of the population that will flow into any territory will inevitably and irrevocably determine the character of the future State.

We do not go far as those who denounce Judge Douglas as being either an abolitionist, or an enemy to the South. We believe that he has neither affinity nor feeling of friendship for the reckless agitators who make constant war upon our institutions. We believe he has interests and ties at the South which would render it almost impossible for him to be wholly unfriendly towards that section. But at the same time we do believe that the ruling desire of his life, for which he longs above all earthly things, is the nomination for election to the Presidency of the United States. This much his course has shewn. To use a vulgar but expressive colloquialism, it "sticks out" in every movement of his recent life, and in none more plainly, perhaps, than in his last exhibition of his views and proclivities, through the columns of a Magazine which is more than suspected of Republican leaning, and which in years not long gone, evinced those leanings so plainly and unmistakably as to call forth rebukes from the conservative portion of the community in both sections of the Union.

The evident and undisguisable desire of Mr. Douglas to attain the Presidency seems bound to defeat itself and render his nomination impossible. This last move has perhaps been his most imprudent one, as it draws an impossible line of demarcation between the writer and many strong Democrats at the South, who mindful of past services, and confiding in present feelings of friendship, were willing to overlook Mr. Douglas' case everything that could be overlooked, but who cannot overlook this last assumption of a position so irreconcilable with their views of sound political doctrine.

## The Government.

Without any desire on our part to commence a premature agitation of this question, we may be allowed to refer briefly to some of the remarks which have already appeared in the papers of both parties, as well as those which assume to be neutral or independent in politics. Besides, we can refer to this matter with less feeling of restraint now than we could have done prior to the last gubernatorial contest, as in accordance with the usages of the party, and we may add, as we think its wishes, the present able and popular incumbent will be the unanimous choice of the Democracy of North Carolina as their candidate for Governor at the election to be held in August next.

Who will be the standard-bearer of the Opposition remains to be seen—but that they will have a standard-bearer, regularly nominated and energetically supported by all the strength of their party, no doubt can exist.

Our neighbors of the Herald, as we notice by an editorial in their issue a few days since, come out strongly in favor of the nomination of George Davis, Esq., of New Hanover County, by the Opposition State Convention, whenever or wherever that body may meet. In other sections, other gentlemen are mentioned, among the rest, Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond County, John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank, &c., &c.

Of one thing, however, we may rest assured, a candidate will be run openly and avowedly as an Opposition candidate. The experiment of trying a disorganizing Democrat will hardly be repeated. Another thing is equally certain, the candidate whoever he may be, will be supported by the most effective and best-trained organization that the Democratic party has had to contend with for several years. Any one who observed the course of things during the past summer, could not fail to notice the perfection of the Opposition organization as contrasted with the almost total want of organization on the part of the Democrats. Still less can any one fail to appreciate the magnitude of the results flowing from this state of things, amounting in fact to the loss by the Democrats of every doubtful Congressional District in the State.

This result, while of course it gives encouragement to the Opposition, ought to be a ground of warning, but not a source of dependency to the Democrats. It ought to show them, too, the necessity of preserving an accurate and efficient organization; it ought to show them the folly of indulging in squabbles among themselves, or of allowing the party, as a party, to become involved in or compromised by the personal difficulties, ambitions, aspirations or issues made by mere individuals, no matter what their position or supposed influence.

By the way, the Northern Progress, which for a neutral paper assumes to take a considerable part in politics, in doing which it is its own best judge of the propriety of its course, asks this question in its issue of Thursday last:—But if the Standard supports Gov. Ellis, who will the *Warrenton News* and the *Democratic Press* support? Can they do battle in a common cause with the Standard?

To this question, we reply, without hesitation, in the affirmative. The Editors of both the papers referred to are Democrats—friends of Gov. Ellis—gentlemen who support the nominees of their party; and who, when the issue comes, could not be brought to allow any consideration of private feeling against a third party to swerve them from a faithful discharge of their duty to the Democratic party and its nominee—more especially when that nominee is a gentleman above reproach, and personally acceptable to them.

The Progress, in another portion of the paper referred to, attributes part of the recent difficulties of the Democratic party to what it designates "The incessant, uncalculated, ungenerous and unprovoked attacks which have been kept up by lesser lights upon the Standard and its Senior Editor." Without going into this particular matter, we must so far agree with the Progress as to deprecate all attacks by Democrats upon each other, but the person attacked the most conspicuous politician or the most humble voter. All have rights alike, and therefore it is that we would endeavor to inculcate the necessity of mutual forbearance and respectful regard for each other's opinions. With that jealousy which would pull down those who have fairly acquired an enviable influence we have no sympathy; and we have as little with that dictatorial spirit which would proscribe all who may be unwilling to yield an unequalled obedience to the dictation of certain men or cliques, and sneer at as "lesser lights" all who may not happen to shine merely by reflection of the favorite luminary.

## The Wilmington Papers & the Washington Dispatch.

We join with our neighbors of the Herald in endorsing all that the Dispatch has said in reference to the cordial and friendly relations existing between the conductors of the press in this town. If, owing to physical inability, and the necessity it entails upon us of taxing the time of friends to put our thoughts upon paper, we are more brief than our neighbors, we can assure them that we are no less sincere. We do trust, that while all will exert themselves to the utmost for the success of their principles, as we certainly shall on the era of personal animosities and personal collisions on account of differences in political opinion, is at an end in Wilmington, or at least, that the period of its return, if it ever does return, may be far distant. We are all sailing in the same boat; all that we have, and all that the Editors of the Herald have, is embarked here, and we have a common interest, therefore, in the prosperity of the town, and of the State, so that there are many things for which we can work jointly. If they can fairly defeat our party, why, so far so good for them; but under ourselves, we don't think they can. We think they would unintentionally be injuring themselves and their neighbors by their success, and out of our good feeling for them and others, we shall labor to prevent such a disastrous consummation.

ACCIDENT TO A ROUTE AGENT.—We regret to learn that S. M. Chestnut, Esq., Mail Agent between this place and Richmond, met with a serious accident on the morning of the 1st inst. The Petersburg Express correspondent says: "As the train from Petersburg was nearing the bridge over the Roanoke, Mr. C. leaped from the Mail car, to watch the progress of the Portsmouth train, which was coming up in the rear. His head being out too far came in contact with the iron gate at the bridge, and he received a powerful blow. Drs. Gee and Elliott, washed the wound, which bled very profusely, and rendered necessary surgical aid. Fortunately, the skull was not broken, and it is expected he will be well again in a few days."

## Steamship Communication with the North.

The Newbern Progress of the 31st ult., says that a company has been formed and organized, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamboats between that place and Norfolk via the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, to connect at Norfolk with the regular New York steamers twice a week. It is intended to put on steamers about the middle of October. The Progress says the supposed running time between Newbern and Norfolk will be only 30 hours, and from 60 to 70 hours to New York.

We might mention in this connection the fact, that during the past Spring and Summer the project of establishing a line of Propeller Steamships between the port of Wilmington and New York, was agitated by the business men and Railroad interests centering here, and a proposition would have been submitted to the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, at their called meeting in May last, for instructions to the Directors to furnish fifty thousand dollars on behalf of the Company to the stock necessary for the purchase and equipment of two propellers—that being about one-half of the estimated cost of the line. Such proposition was not then introduced, simply from the fact that it could not then be entertained under the call in pursuance of which the meeting assembled, that only specifying the consideration of the Tarboro' branch as the object for calling the Stockholders together. It will, however, be in order at the next annual meeting in November, when no doubt a move will be made; and judging by the tone of the Stockholders in May last, such movement will be successful.

Very little doubt is entertained but that action on the part of the Railroad will secure the establishment of the line, as other parties here and in New York were understood to be ready to place the boats on in that event. We think the policy of establishing the line a good one, and essential to the development of our trade. At any rate we must do something of the kind, unless we are willing to fall behind our neighbors, and be content to occupy a subordinate position as a commercial town. It is proper to add, that in the opinion of the best legal authority, it is perfectly competent for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, under its charter, to establish, or take a part in establishing this line; and that such was the opinion of the worthy gentleman who held the proxy of the State at the last meeting, and who has held it for a number of years past.

The time from New York to Wilmington could not be over sixty hours, and would probably be nearer fifty.

## Going to the Other Extreme.

There may have been, and there may still be, some grounds for the complaints so frequently made, that the new members of the Democratic party, those who have more recently joined its ranks, "the new converts," as some are pleased, half derisively, to term them, have either claimed or received an undue share of the honors and rewards of the party to the exclusion of the veterans of the cause. Granting that there may have been some grounds for these clamors, it appears evident to us that there is a spirit at present abroad that is calculated not only to do injustice to the motives of gentlemen who have joined the Democratic party from conscientious convictions, as nearly all have, but to work serious injury to the party itself.

To what end have orators and editors written, and men reasoned together, if not with the view of impressing their opinions upon others? Have we not all sought to give strength to our cause by winning assent to our views of public policy? Surely we pay a poor compliment to the purity of our principles when we virtually admit their incapability to make converts, as we must do if we impugn the motives, or question the sincerity of citizens who from patriotic convictions choose to cast their political lot with ours.

Let us turn back to the years preceding 1850, when the prospects of the Democratic party in North Carolina were almost hopeless; when campaign after campaign only resulted in a defeat which was deemed inevitable. Suppose that no change of opinion had taken place; that no "new converts" had enrolled themselves in our ranks, how could the Democratic party of the State have attained to that proud supremacy so lately enjoyed, and which it can again so easily and so triumphantly assert? Would it, we ask, be the part either of gratitude or sound policy to treat with coldness or suspicion those to whose patriotism we so lately appealed, and whose assistance we so earnestly invoked? We, at least, think not.

Now, as we said at the beginning of this article, we are free to admit that there may have been cause for the jealousy expressed by old Democrats in cases where an undue preference was given to those who had, comparatively speaking, but lately joined the party, over those who had for years acted with it in adversity as well as in prosperity, and whose efforts had contributed to give it that position which it now occupies. But this feeling of jealousy ought not to be carried too far, nor allowed to exert an influence beyond that which legitimately belongs to it. Unless care is taken, the present reactive feeling may be allowed to run to the other extreme, and serious injury and injustice be the result; injury to the Democratic party and injustice to gentlemen whose motives ought to be above suspicion.

We are on the eve of a very severe contest, or rather a series of contests, involving our supremacy in the State as well as in the nation; for we have a Governor and Legislature to choose for North Carolina, as well as Electors to assist in choosing a President for the Confederacy. This being the case common sense, alone, leaving higher considerations out of the question, would show us the impolicy of doing anything that might tend to prevent or even weaken the co-operation of a single voter, who might, if justly treated, have borne his part in the coming contest, and assisted to obtain the victory which we hope to secure, and of which nothing but division or mismanagement in our own ranks can deprive us.

Our neighbors of the Herald must have written their first editorial, in their issue of Saturday last, the 31st instant, without examining the article in the Journal of the day before, to which that article purports to refer. The article of the Journal referred to by the Herald, is headed "Going to the Other Extreme," and is intended by way of advice to, or remonstrance with our Democratic friends, and if it is understood by them, we are satisfied. They cannot understand it as the Herald appears to do. Our article says nothing about plunder, and surely the Herald can have little to say about men's leaving the Whig party, when the organization of which it is one of the organs, officially and solemnly proclaimed the Whig party dead and another built upon its ruins, a ruin asserted to have been brought about by its own corruptions. And as for renegades, surely it cannot have forgotten the Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson Ticket for President, nor the Reid ticket for Congress in this District. These things are altogether too recent to have dropped out of sight. The Democratic party takes men into its ranks fairly and openly, and in good faith. If in some cases courtesy has been carried too far towards new members to the exclusion of older ones, the error has been a venial one. The party has appealed to no person by the hope or promise of office, and it will not so appeal. The Democratic party asks no sacrifice of principle; on the contrary, it wants no one to join it who does not do so from motives of principle. As for the sacrifice of social standing, the Herald may think it quite a sacrifice to be a Democrat, but we suppose Democrats will survive the loss of its good opinion in that respect.

There was light frosts in Massachusetts on the nights of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. No injury had been done to the Corn or Buckwheat.

We learn that the Steamer Rowan took fire on Saturday evening last about 7 o'clock, opposite Piney Bluff, 15 miles above this town, while on her way down from Fayetteville, and was burned down to the water. She had on board 320 bbls. naval stores, of which about 460 bbls. were spirits turpentine. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about 10,000. There is probably an insurance on the larger portion of the spirits, as it was intended for shipment to some Northern port. The Rowan had been running for about 13 years, and was owned by T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., of Fayetteville. No person on board was injured.

## Daily Journal, 5th inst.

A young man named W. H. Jennison, fell from the Geneva falls, a distance of 90 feet, on the 1st inst., while witnessing the walking of the tight rope by M. De Lave, and was instantly killed. He fell but a short distance from where Sam Patch met his death.

For the Journal. Having been questioned about, and asked to account for the phenomenon which was observed last night—that of a red and lurid light overspreading the firmament, but which I did not witness, I have taken some pains to obtain from some who saw it, information as to its first appearance, diffusion and termination. It is stated that about 1 o'clock, A. M., a red light was observed in a north-westerly direction, apparently at an elevation of about 30 degrees, and although the night was cloudy, some stars were visible through the glare. The light gradually spread, without intensity or diminution, and by 2h. 20m. the whole firmament was illuminated. After this it gradually assumed a purple and then a pink hue, during the continuance of which small objects were visible as it shone upon by the moon. This light became gradually fainter, and did not entirely disappear till dispelled by the rays of the rising sun.

Such phenomena are not uncommon in high northern latitudes, especially in cold weather, but they are rarely witnessed so far south as this at any season of the year. As to their cause many theories have been suggested, but it is now generally conceded that they owe their origin to electricity; and the exhibition of last night I conceive to have been a grand display of electrical light—a widely diffused Aurora Borealis.

The following short extract from Lardner, I think, is terse to the subject and may interest some of your readers:

The Aurora Borealis is a luminous phenomena, which appears in the northern hemisphere, and is seen in high latitudes in both hemispheres. The term Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, has been applied to it because the opportunities of witnessing it are, from the geographical character of the globe, much more frequent in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. The term Aurora Polaris would be a more proper designation.

This phenomenon consists of luminous rays of various colors, issuing from every direction, but converging to the same point, which appear after sunset, generally toward the north, occasionally toward the west, and sometimes rarely toward the south. It frequently appears near the horizon, as a vague and diffuse light, something like the twilight which, having the rising sun and the setting sun, hence the phenomenon has derived its name, the Northern Morning. Sometimes, however, it is presented under the form of a scintillating light, which is called the "dancing lights," and is sometimes colored, and illuminate the entire atmosphere.

An exhibition so striking as the aurora could not fail to attract the attention of scientific inquirers, and to give rise to various theories. Some supposed it to be the refraction of the solar rays; others ascribed it to the action of the magnetic fluid, others identified it with the tails of comets. Mairan supposed it to proceed from the intermixture of the far-extending atmosphere of the sun with that of the earth. When, however, the luminous effects of aurora were shown—when the electric light transmitted through rarefied air was exhibited—and when the identity of lightning with electricity was established, the various theories were by common consent abandoned; and the explanation proposed by Eulerhart, of Halle, and Pauli, of Pisa, which ascribed the phenomenon to the electric fluid, transmitted through various media, and there is a highly rarefied state, was adopted. Any doubt which might have long round this explanation was dispelled by the observations of M. Biot, from which it appears that the details of the aurora has not been accomplished, the electricity and magnetism of the earth and its atmosphere must now be regarded as its source.

A question which naturally urges itself upon the consideration of the scientific inquirer, is whether the phenomenon is to be regarded as meteorological or astronomical; in other words, whether it takes place within the limits of our atmosphere, and partakes in common with that fluid in the diurnal motion of the earth, or is situated in a region beyond the limits of the atmosphere, being seen through it, like the stars, planets, comets, and other celestial objects. The various theories of the aurora are in reality but different explanations of the same phenomenon, and all of them are founded upon the supposition that the aurora is a phenomenon which takes place within the limits of our atmosphere, and that it is connected with the atmosphere or some matter suspended in it, partaking of the diurnal motion of the atmosphere and the globe.

The United States vessels Massachusetts, Jefferson Davis, Bainbridge, and Active, and the British vessels Tribune, Satellite, and Plunket, were either anchored off the island, or in the vicinity of the island, when it was unfortunately stated at Victoria that the matter would be compromised by a joint occupation until the British and American governments could be advised of the existing state of affairs.

The mining news from Frazier river is encouraging. Seventy-five thousand dollars in gold had reached Victoria within a fortnight.

Advices from Oregon state that the Palouse (7) Indians were harassing L. Mullen's wagon road expedition, destroying the mile posts, and burning the grass on all the camping grounds.

The San Angelo "Vineyard" of the 15th gives an account of a battle between 50 troops under Maj. Armstrong, and 400 Mohave Indians on the 4th ult., in which about 50 Indians were killed.

From Washington. Washington, Sept. 1st.—General Lane in a private letter to the President, says that he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no step to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

Judge Douglas intends leaving Washington on Monday next, and proceeding via Pittsburg to attend the United States fair at Chicago, on the 12th inst. It is now probable he will be able, while on his way, to comply with the invitation of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio to canvass that State so far as to deliver several speeches.

LUKE GLUE.—100 barrels Prime Distiller's GLUE. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS. August 31, 1859.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Arrival of the Africa.

New York, Sept. 2d, 1859.

The Steamship Africa with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., arrived here yesterday.

Her news is no later than that by the Jason, before reported, and is therefore unimportant.

It is rumored that a duel had taken place between Generals Canrobert and Neill, and that the latter had been killed.

Nothing further from the Zurich Conference.

### Dead Negro in the Hold of a Vessel.

New York, Sept. 2d, 1859.

The body of a dead negro has been found in the hold of the Schr. Neptune Bride from North Carolina, among the cargo. Doubtless a runaway.

### Cotton—Receipts at all the ports ahead of last year.

at the same time—638,500 bales.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3d, 1859.

California advices to the 12th ult. reports that Gov. Douglas, of British Columbia, protests against the American occupancy of the Island of St. Juan in the Straits of Fuca by Gen. Harney, and has sent men and vessels to take joint possession until the respective governments can be heard from.

There was no tidings of the North Briton at Quebec this morning.

### Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Arago arrived off Cape Race on Saturday last. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 24th ult., being four days later than previously received.

The sales of Cotton for the three previous days amounted to 17,000 bales. The market is dull, and prices generally unchanged. Some authorities say there is a decline—principally on the inferior qualities. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs and provisions have a declining tendency. Consols 95½ a 95½. Manchester advices are unfavorable.

### Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the three previous days 17,000 bales; closing dull. Middling Orleans 7d.; Middling Uplands 6 13-16d.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Flour at a declining tendency. Quotations are nominal at 10s. 8d. a 12s. Wheat declined 2d.

Corn firm, and holders demand an advance of 6d. Consols for money and account closed 95 1-2 a 95 1-2.

### Arrival of the North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 5th, 1859.

The Steamship North Briton is reported off this place this morning.

Her news has not yet been received.

### [SECOND DISPATCH.]

FATHER POINT, Sept. 5th, 1859.

By the "North Briton" we have a few hours later news from Liverpool. On Wednesday afternoon all the markets were very dull, and sales slow but prices unaltered.

The Modena and Tuscan assemblies have adopted resolutions banishing the dynasties and annexing dukedoms to Piedmont.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5th, 1859.

It is believed that our government will admit of no compromise relative to the Island of St. Juan, under the conviction that it is ours by ceded rights.

### Seven Days Later from California—Highly Important from Washington Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The California overland mail of the 12th ult. has arrived. Business at San Francisco was inactive, but prices generally were unchanged.

W. P. Wilkins, the district attorney of Sutter county, and a candidate for the legislature, has been shot by Judge May of Yuba county, whose daughter had been seduced by Wilkins.

Mr. Broderick addressed a meeting at Sacramento on the 9th, and made a full exposure of the bargain-and-sale arrangements at the last Senatorial election. The convention at Carson Valley has framed a constitution for a provisional government. It declares that Carson Valley shall be independent of Utah, and gives the name of Nevada to the new Territory.

Victoria dates of the 6th are received. The island of San Juan, in the Straits of Fuca, between Vancouver and the mainland, claimed by the American government as a part of Washington Territory, had been occupied by 60 U. S. troops by order of Gen. Harney. Judge Douglas had pronounced a proclamation protesting against this act, and claimed that the island belonged to the British crown. He also dispatched some armed vessels with 300 sappers and miners to dispute the occupancy.

The United States vessels Massachusetts, Jefferson Davis, Bainbridge, and Active, and the British vessels Tribune, Satellite, and Plunket, were either anchored off the island, or in the vicinity of the island, when it was unfortunately stated at Victoria that the matter would be compromised by a joint occupation until the British and American governments could be advised of the existing state of affairs.

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For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS. August 31, 1859.

### \$40.

THE \$40 DOING LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

### SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order! ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

Use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful household article.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.

J. H. BARRY & CO. LONDON.

### OATS—OATS.

500 BUSHELS PENNSYLVANIA OATS, now landing.

For sale by STOCKLEY & OLDFIELD.

July 26th.

## SINGER'S NEW TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Superior to all other sewing machines. It is the only machine that will sew on all kinds of cloth, and is used in various branches of heavy manufacturing. An assortment of these machines, together with "Family Sewing Machines," and all kinds of sewing machinery, on exhibition at our establishment by 15th September next. All persons purchasing machines of us will be instructed in the use free of charge. I. M. Singer & Co.'s Sewing Machine, 15th Sept. 5.

## THE LAND AND THE BOOK, or Biblical Illustrations.

drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land, by Dr. N. M. Thompson, D. D. The above is a most valuable and interesting work. Call at Sept. 5, 1859. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

## PLANTERS, MILL OWNERS, TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

Cherry of the Holy Land, by Dr. N. M. Thompson, D. D. The above is a most valuable and interesting work. Call at Sept. 5, 1859. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

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